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there referred to (§10) and to observe that it is traced to its origin through the dissenting opinion of Coleridge, J., in *Lumley v. Gye*, 2 El. & Bl. 216 (1853). That well established doctrine being in conflict with the author's test, and claimed to be mischievous in its results, he suggests that the best way to get the needed relief against it, is by legislation.

It is well worth the trouble to compare thoughtfully the recognition, at the foot of page sixty-two, that "acts producing a fear of violence to person or property" create a liability, with the statement on pages sixty-six and sixty-seven that the idea that the doctrine also applies to fear of injury to business, is not well founded; because, for the reason, that a *fear* of an injury to business, and an *injury* to business have no independent existence. They have no independent existence, as distinct from an injury to persons or property.

Section fifteen, containing a discussion of acts producing a reasonable fear of unlawful injury, and acts producing fear of lawful injury, is of peculiar interest.

An examination of the cases cited on the point seems to justify the remark that the word "written" should be inserted before the word "words" in the following statement on page eighty: "the remedy by injunction has been extended beyond mere bodily acts producing injury, to the use of words producing injury."

The author has faithfully adhered to his purpose, in the second division of the treatise, to point out and support by authorities the existence and value of the two tests of liability where combinations cause public injury.

Section twenty as to the scope of legislation by Congress and by the states; section twenty-two as to the test of legality of restriction on competition; and sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty discussing the criminal liability and the civil remedies in case of such restrictions are all carefully written and as usual well supported by leading cases. The last section in the book deals ably with the subject of restrictions by corporations upon competition.

A valuable feature of the volume is the appendix containing constitutional and statutory provisions relating to the topics treated under the first classification.

Mr. Cooke has certainly given to the student and practitioner a valuable work.

W. C. J.

THE LAW OF MINES, QUARRIES AND MINERALS. By ROBERT FORSTER MACSWINNEY, M. A., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd.

The author has given us a complete work of 900 pages covering the law as applied to mines and minerals in England.

The preface contains a brief review of the recent changes in the law by decisions of courts and by statutes. There is a well-arranged

and complete table of contents, a full table of cases and a table of statutes.

The text, covering 743 pages, is an exhaustive treatise of the law pertaining to mines and mining, and is divided under such sub-heads as Property and Possession, Workings and Uses, Contracts, Sales, Leases, Licenses, Neighbors, and Local Rights and Customs.

The book is peculiarly applicable to England, but the general principles discussed and pointed out makes it of general interest to the profession.

H. W. M.

BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY. Rawle's Edition, Vol. II. Boston : The Boston Book Company. 1897.

The second volume of Mr. Francis Rawle's revision of what has long been the acknowledged head of legal dictionaries, is fully up to the high standard set by the first volume. It includes words of art and phrases from and including "Jacens" to "Zoll-Verein." The volume contains 1254 pages of double column, closely printed matter, consisting of all the terms appearing in the former editions of the work, together with many additions.

That the book is brought thoroughly up to date appears from the fact that, on page 1174, *et seq.*, title "United States Courts," is found an abstract of the Bankrupt Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898. The editor has copiously annotated each statement by references to very recent decisions, many of them appearing from courts of the highest authority within the last two years.

The effort has been made, and successfully, to make the revision more than a mere definition of terms. To that end the general rules of law on any particular subject are arranged in proper place. For instance, the title "Pledge," to which a half column only is devoted to definition, occupies ten columns of the book, setting out the various rules of decision. Again, the title "United States Courts" is enlarged to cover seventeen full pages.

Another particularly meritorious part of the book is found under the title "Maxims." Forty pages are filled with legal maxims and their meaning. The list comprises all the legal maxims, at least all that any practitioner will find time to learn.

Many other points of merit might be picked out, but it is deemed sufficient to refer the book itself to the profession as the best proof of its excellence.

B. D. R.

THE LAW RELATING TO BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, WITH FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS. By WILLIAM M. THORNTON and FRANK H. BLACKLEDGE. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1898.

Prior to the appearance of this volume, the best known work in